The People's Korea

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Tokyo Offering Its Territory for American Mil. Use in Korean Contingency; Joint Study Starts

MAC Official Reveals 23,440 American Provocations in 1981

Military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement on the part of Washington and Seoul against Pyongyang had run into 23,440 odd cases by Dec. 23 last year, the DPRK senior member Gen. Han Ju Gyong told the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) on Dec. 28 last.

He was referring to the successive armed provocations of firing hundreds of rounds of bullets with large-calibre guns and automatic rifles on Nov. 16, Dec. 10 and 18.

Maj. Gen. Han was quoted by the official Korean Central News Agency on Dec. 28 as revealing at the 409 MAC meeting held at Panmunjom that such gunfirings of the "enemy" numbered "35 cases from Nov. 1 to Dec. 23" last year.

The Pyongyang general also condemned the U.S. for sending the espionage spy plane SR-71s many a time on Nov. 30 and Dec. 10 into the air above "the Kangryong Peninsula" and above the "territorial waters east of Kosong" of the DPRK.

He charged such provocative acts reached 3,400 odd cases from last Nov. 1 to Dec. 23 alone.

He was recalled that the U.S. has frequently dispatched the flagship, aircraft carriers and other naval vessels of the 7th Fleet to south Korea and sent military leaders there for "war confabs." Maj. Gen. Han branded this as "premeditated manoeuvrings designed to screw up tension in Korea and lead the situation to the brink of war."

The Pyongyang senior member urged the U.S. to respond to its overture for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace pact and to withdraw from south Korea at "an early date."

Chon Urges Nat'l Reunion To Be Postponed to 2000s

The spokesman of the south Korean ruling Democratic Justice Party said in the end of last year that Korean reunification should be brought about in the 2,000s.

This means that the south Koreans have no interest in alleviating the tragic suffering of the population caused by the division of the country. In other words, the Chon junta has no will to work for reunification and shows its true nature as a proponent of "two Koreas". Koreans".

This shameless remark prompted an immediate comment from Pyongyang's three social organizations and one political party.

They were the CC of the Korean Social Democratic Party, the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the CC of the Korean Christians Federation and the CC of the Korean Journalists Union on last Dec. 28, Jan. 5, 6 and 9 this year respectively.

The statements called the argument as a "naked challenge" and a "splittist balderdash trampling underfoot the desire of the nation for reunification."

The followings are highlights of the statements:

In the past Pak Jung Hi trumpeted about "unification in the latter half of the 1970's" and then "unification in the 1980's" and asserted that "the unification problem must be tackled through generations as one would do a 100 year war."

And the Chon Du Hwan junta, outdistancing him, are chanting "unification in the 2000's". This means that they seek to leave the unification problem pending for a hundred and scores of years, not ten or twenty years, and it is, to all intents and purposes, an open declaration that it has no intention to reunify the country.

Now it has become all the clearer that a profusion of talk stringed out by Chon Du Hwan so far about "dialogue" and "mutual visits," with assumed concern for reunification, was a sheer swindle to fool world public opinion.

The Chon Du Hwan group, the cancer to national reunification, must immediately give up the criminal plot for a permanent division of the country and promptly step down from "power".

The Chon Du Hwan group's "argument for unification in the 2000's" is nothing but a product of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S.

We take this opportunity to call upon the political parties, groupings and people of all walks of strata in south Korea and abroad to form an anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Du Hwan united front for overthrowing the Chon Du Hwan group and frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. (The CC of the Korean Social Democratic Party)

The Chon Du Hwan group has denied the freedom of debate on unification and crushed the sentiments of it and, as if it were not enough, is coming out with the "argument for unification in the 2000's" to wipe out the desire for unification cherished in the hearts of the people and prolong the history of division indefinitely through centuries. They are, indeed, a pack of traitors without an equal in history.

The south Korean men of the press, deeply conscious of their mission to history and the nation, will denounce the Chon Du Hwan group's "argument for unification in the 2000's" and powerfully rouse the people in the sacred national salvation struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification by wielding their pen of justice and patriotism. (The CC of the Korean Journalists Union)

Over 200 SR-71 Flights Last Year Alone: KCNA

Pyongyang on Dec. 26 charged Washington with over 200 airspace violations by its high-flying phototaking SR-71s last year, the official Korean Central News Agency said in a broadcast monitored here that day.

According to the broadcast, the spy plane infiltrated "deep into the sky above the Kangryong Peninsula southwest of S. Hwanghae Province, around 11 hours 2 minutes on December 29." The broadcast said that the U.S. also dispatched the plane into "the airspace east of Kosong on the eastern coast at around 12 hours 43 minutes."

This year's first SR-71 violations was reported by the Jan. 8 KCNA broadcast. The KCNA said that aerial espionage by SR-71s has already numbered five in the first eight days of 1982.

The KCNA broadcast reported that in its latest flight the high-altitude electronic intelligence plane flew "deep into the air above the Kangryong Peninsula, at around 15:38 on January 8."

Pyongyang urged Washington to pay due heed to its repeated warnings.

Do Curfew Lifting, Easing Student Dress Code Make S. Korea Democratic?

Is south Korea restoring democratic order? Is south Korea becoming free? These questions are being raised by the much-advertized "flexible measures" taken by the Chon junta such as the Jan. 6 lifting of the 36-year-long curfew and the proposed easing of student dress code.

The answers are obvious No. Those steps are a far cry from substantial in making south Korea free and democratic.

The curfew was lifted on Jan. 6 in most parts of the country. It was announced on Jan. 13 that middle and high school students will no longer be required to wear the usual semi-military uniforms and will be able to let their hair grow beyond

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Japan is now allowing American use of its territory for Korean operations, Tokyo agreed in its Jan. 8-inked project with the Americans.

The project involves a bilateral study on concerted action with regard to a Korean contingency.

At the 18th session of the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee held in Tokyo, the first for three years and two months, the U.S. and Japan agreed to start a joint study on coping with an emergency in the Far East outside Japan, most likely a conflict on the Korean Peninsula. The study will be carried out on the basis of guidelines for bilateral defense cooperation adopted at the panel's previous session in November 1978.

The study concerns logistic facilities Japan will provide to the U.S. forces in the event of a conflict on the Korean Peninsula and elsewhere in the Far East, such as joint use of the bases of the Self-Defense Forces, the procurement, transport and stockpiling of arms, ammunition and food, rescue and search activities, and the regulation of radio waves.

The Jan. 9 issue of the Japanese vernacular daily Asahi Shimbun said that the proposed joint study presupposes a more active Japanese role than in the past in cooperation with the U.S. forces in the event of a conflict on the Korean Peninsula.

Thus, the controversial study represents partly the U.S. intention to prepare for a Korean conflict and partly a bid of Japan to launch military expansion overseas again by availing itself of the U.S. Korean and Asian strategy.

These moves of Washington and Tokyo prompted Pyongyang's response: "The formal start of the 'study' which had been discussed in accordance with the 'guideline for U.S.-Japan defence cooperation' for U.S.-Japan joint operations shows that the U.S.-Japan military tie-up against the Korean people is being strengthened in real earnest." (The Jan. 12 issue of party organ Rodong Simun, See Below a Gist.)

At the Jan. 8 committee meeting mainly participated by U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mansfield, Adm. Long, commander of the U.S. Forces Pacific, Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and Ito, director general of the Defense Agency, the American side asked for Japanese cooperation in the areas of the costs of the American military presence in Japan, defense cooperation, technological transfers and joint drills, in addition to the bolstering of the Japanese forces.

On the other hand, notably, Sakurauchi, referring to the Japan-south Korea relations said that the Japanese government intends to do its best to help south Korea's economic recovery, manifesting a positive attitude to the question of Japanese economic aid to Seoul.

The Americans and Japanese moves coincide with the following development.

The U.S. decision to organize and deploy in south Korea a new army electronic espionage battalion composed of 500-600 men, plan to wind up within this year the deployment of 46 F-16 fighter-bombers which began to be shipped into south Korea from last year; the U.S. recently decided to appropriate more than $141.8 million this year to improve and supplement the U.S. air force establishments in south Korea; and the Japanese deep consideration of $6 billion in public and private loans to Seoul. They are scheduled to finance the construction of railroads, airfields, harbors and other military-related projects.

The proposed joint study will provoke a major controversy as Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party have already charged that it poses the danger of involving Japan in the Far Eastern strategy of the U.S. and south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Commentary

At the meeting the U.S. side openly urged Japan to largely increase armaments and strengthen "defence cooperation" with the United States and the Japanese side took the "posture of positively complying with" the U.S. demand.

Through the meeting the U.S. side tried to more deeply inveigle Japan into its Far Eastern strategy and Japan revealed a black-hearted intention to realize its wild ambition for overseas expansion in compliance with the U.S. claim.

The formal start of the "study" which had been discussed in accordance with the "guideline for U.S.-Japan defence cooperation" for U.S.-Japan joint operations shows that the U.S.-Japan military tie-up against the Korean people is being strengthened in real earnest.

The start of the "study" which is fraught with a grave danger means

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Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (1)

I. Characteristics of Korean Economy in Colonial Days

The new series of the "Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development" starts from this issue. This serial article deals with the pre-WWII colonial economic condition in Korea, with the DPRK's successful socialist economy. It also traces back to the origin and examines the economic policies and their implementation.
Here is the first installment:

Korea, once a backward colonial agricultural state, was changed into an industrial socialist country in a short period after liberation. It was not easy that the Korean people could attain this development. The course they followed was unprecedentedly hard and was full of difficulties. They had to liquidate the aftermaths of colonization of the Japanese, and had to undergo the Korean War and carry out post-war inhabilitation work in such a way as to open up a road to socialist construction.

Throughout the period of colonization, the Japanese established colonial ruling systems in all fields —politics, economy and culture. Their main policies were aimed at strengthening feudalistic systems of suppression and economic plundering, at imposing colonial and maimed industries on Korea and at spreading obscurantism.

The Japanese economically exploited Koreans by utilizing both capitalist and feudalistic methods of exploitation.

First of all, they maintained and strengthened a colonial and feudalistic system of plunder on the farms. The "Land Survey" (1912–1918) is the most typical of the methods of plunder employed by the Japanese. The "Land Survey" accelerated the process of class differentiation among farmers and ruined the agrarian economy.

The Japanese also tried to make Korea's industry an adjunct to the Japanese economy, in order to plunder Korea's natural resources and to establish munitions industry in Korea. The "Corporation Ordinance" was proclaimed in 1910 to realize their designs. Thanks to the ordinance, Japanese firms were better protected, fostered and were allowed to develop into monopolies. After the proclamation of the "Mining Ordinance" (1915), more and more natural resources were plundered by the Japanese capitalists.

Together with these economic policies, the Japanese accelerated establishment of a colonial finance and monetary system, making Korea Japan's supply base of food, raw materials and labor. The Japanese also sold their products in Korea which were produced with raw materials they had plundered from Korea. Means of transportation and communication, too, were developed by the Japanese with their intention to invade the Continent.

Feudalistic Land Ownership Kept Intact, Agrarian Economy Remained Undeveloped

The basic policy of the Japanese in the colonization of Korea was to maintain Korea as a backward agricultural state and to exploit more from Korea. For this purpose, the Japanese preserved the feudalistic relationships of exploitation in the countryside. Land usurpation was one of the concrete expressions of Japan's policy toward Korea.

The Government-General plundered land from Korean farmers on a large scale mainly on two occasions. One was the "Land Survey" (March 1910 to October 1918) and the other the so-called "Forests and Fields Survey" (1911 to 1924). The aim of the "Land Survey" was (1) to amass profits by renting plundered land to Korean farmers; (2) to legalize the feudalistic land ownership, and to strengthen ties between the imperialist forces and landowners, by making pro-Japanese landowners play the role of a social base for the colonial rule of the Japanese, providing landowners with conditions favorable for their feudalistic exploitation in the farm; and (3) to increase land tax on the basis of the legalized land ownership in order to secure revenue sources for their colonial rule.

When the "Land Survey" started, farmers had to meet with many problems. They should take complicated procedures to declare their land as their own in a limited period time. At that time, farmers did not know for certain which land they had legal rights to. Moreover, rumors were spread among farmers that if they declare their land ownership honestly, they would be forced to pay heavy taxes. The Japanese authorities strengthened suppressive acts and Korean farmers did not trust them. These conditions made it very difficult for Korean farmers to declare their landholdings as their own accurately to the authorities. After all, farmers who could not declare within the limited time, were treated as "non-declaring persons" and their landholdings were plundered by the Government-General. On the other hand, pro-Japanese landowners smoothly completed their declaration procedures with the active support of the Government-General authorities.

As a result of the "Land Survey", the feudalistic land ownership was reorganized and further strengthened in a way favorable to Japanese colonial rule in Korea. The Government-General plundered a total of one million hectares of land from Korean farmers as "state-owned land", after the "Land Survey", and became the biggest "landowner" in Korea. In addition, through the "Forests and Fields Survey", it acquired 13 mil. hectares of forests and fields, calling them "state-owned forests". (Korea's total area of forests and fields was 16 mil. hectares at that time.) It rented or sold parts of the plundered land to Japanese companies and landowners. In 1930, 8.8 million hectares of land or 40 percent of the total area of the Korean Peninsula belonged to the Government-General.

While founding a material base for Japan's colonial rule in Korea, Japan strengthened the ruling classes of Korea by establishing a more suppressive tenant farming system.

After the "Land Survey", millions of Korean farmers lost their land and became tenant farmers working for landowners. In short, the "Land Survey" increased land owned by landowners, especially Japanese owners, Japanese companies and the Government-General, but sharply decreased land owned by farmers. The number of independent farmers extremely decreased, while that of tenant farmers greatly increased.

Wide areas of Korea's farmland came to be owned by Japanese. In late 1909, 52,436 hectares of land were owned by 692 Japanese, and in 1915, 205,538 hectares by 6,969.

In these five years, the number of Japanese landowners increased 10 times and their landholdings about 4 times. In 1911, Japanese accounted for 20 percent of the 74 landowners who owned more than 100 hectares of land. However, in 1942, they accounted for 53.7 percent of the total of landowners. That year, the Japanese landowners who had over 100 hectares of land were numbered 567, and Koreans 488, and the number of Japanese owning 5–100 hectares of land each totalled 7,653, Koreans, 80,441. The number of Korean landowners was not so low, but rich landowners were mostly Japanese.

Though a small number of landowners owned large areas of farmland, farmers cultivated very small plots of land. The average per-house arable land was about 1.5 hectares. About 60 percent of tenant farmers and half-independent farmers had less than one hectare of land. As of 1937, among 22,326,000 tenant farmers and independent farmers, 1,537,000 cultivated less than one hectare of farmland.

Because of the feudalistic landownership, farmers were directly and harshly suppressed by landowners and were forced into poverty. Both Japanese and Korean landowners became richer and richer by plundering 50–90 percent of agricultural products from tenant farmers as land rents in kind.

Farmers were forced to pay not only land rents but also land tax and other kinds of taxes and carry even a heavy burden of irrigation association fees. Moreover, sometimes they were forced to pay "entertainment expense" for landowners and government officials. Legally, land tax should be payed by landowners. However, according to an old custom, landowners could force tenant farmers to pay 50–100 percent of their land tax and could declare themselves to be payers.

Tenant farmers were exploited by landowners not only with the high-rate land rent system but also by a usury-like financing system. Usurers, including Japanese financial businessmen and landowners, exploited Korean tenant farmers who were fettered to their land by heavy debts. Usuries borrowed money from some financial sources in Japan, saying that they would spend the money for farming, and actually used the money as funds for usury.

Tenant farmers' living standard was extremely low, as a result of colonial and feudalistic suppression and capitalist plunder. According to statistics released by the Government-General, 50 percent of Korea's total population was on a near starvation level in 1930. Spring food shortage was an annual occurrence in the countryside. Hunger-stricken farmers who ate grass roots and bark as food, increased year after year.

An outdoor food market in the latter period of 1868–1910

KOREAN & JAPANESE LANDLORDS (1942)/Persons (%)

Areas of Farmland	Koreans	Japanese	Others
Over 200 ha.	37 (27)	102 (73)	---
100 - 200	451 (49)	465 (51)	---
50 - 100	1,351 (68)	642 (32)	1
20 - 50	6,394 (82)	1,425 (18)	9
10 - 20	17,255 (90)	1,983 (10)	11
5 - 10	55,441 (04)	3,603 (6)	15
Total	80,929 (91)	8,220 (9)	36

Source : Korean Economic Yearbook 1948

Starving farmers became peons or went cities or abroad to get jobs. As of 1930, 227,360 Koreans migrated to Chientao, 50,597 to Manchuria and Siberia, 760,000 to Japan.

Class differentiation was accelerated in the countryside and farmers' living became more and more difficult. Agricultural production stagnated and Korea's colonial agriculture became more maimed.

The per-one-tan (0.25 acre) rice output was about one *sok* (nearly 150kg), compared with 2 *soks* in Japan. In a period of 20 years from 1920 to 1940, the per-tan bean output decreased from 0.575 to 0.464 *sok* and that of cereals from 0.783 to 0.576 *sok*.

Livestock farming was especially backward and cultivation of industrial crops was undeveloped. Until the end of colonization, agricultural products accounted for 90 percent of the total farm production. Livestock products and cocoons accounted for only 5 percent and 2 percent. Of the total farm products, 55 percent was rice and cereals were under 10 percent.

Considering the natural conditions of Korea, agriculture could have been developed in many ways. But, the Koreans produced mostly rice. This was because of the fact that Japan imposed its agricultural policy on Korea, the policy of plundering food—especially rice—from Korea.

Korea annually exported millions of *soks* of rice to Japan in the latter part of the colonial period. In the early 1920, the amount of rice exported to Japan increased sharply according to Japan's "plan to increase rice production." During the plan period (1920–1935), 420,000 hectares of land was "ameliorated". The government planned to increase Korea's rice output by 9,200,000 *soks*, intending to plunder 4,600,000 *soks* out of the increased output. Later the target was reduced a little bit, but during the plan period, Korea's rice output was increased by 2,700,000 *soks*. The amount of rice exported to Japan increased from 2.07 million *soks* (1919) to 9 million *soks* (1934), or from 16.4 percent to 53.8 percent of the total rice output. This cut Koreans' per-capita rice consumption from 105 kg (1919) to 54 kg (1934). The Korean people had to buy lower cost millets from Manchuria. In short, in those days, the Japanese people were able to eat rice at the expense of the Korean people who suffered from rice shortages.

(To be continued)

A part of the urban area of Pyongyang City in the latter period of 1868–1910

Juche Seminars Held in Japan, Norway and Finland

A Juche seminar was held in mountainous Nagano City, in central Japan, on Nov. 15, 1981. Similar gatherings took place in Norway and Finland on Dec. 28, 1981, and on Jan. 4, 1982 respectively. (KCNA report so dated)

The Nagano meeting was the 14th National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea; Norwegian conference was the Second National Seminar on the Juche Idea and Its Embodiment in Agriculture and Education of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and the Finnish National Seminar was on "The Juche Idea Is a Great Doctrine Defending Independence".

Japan

The 14th National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea was held on Nov. 15, 1981, in Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.

The seminar co-sponsored by the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Nagano Prefectural Council of Trade Unions was attended by members of the organizations for the study of the Juche idea from Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and 40 prefectures of Japan, more than 500 in all.

An opening address was made by Kashiwagi Yuzuru, General Secretary of the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Then, congratulatory speeches were made by Okada Yukio, Representative Member of the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Chairman of the Nagano Prefectural Council of Trade Unions; Shimodaira Shoichi, Vice-Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Yoshida Sueo, Representative Member of the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Miyagawa Takeo, Director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea; and Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

In his speech Okada Yukio said that the Juche idea is the greatest guiding idea in the world which indicates, on the basis of the scientific philosophical principle clarifying the position and role of man in the world, the truth that the master of the revolution and the work of construction is the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction, the truth that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing it out.

Shimodaira Shoichi said that the study of the Juche idea which attaches prime importance to man and lifts his dignity and value to the highest plane would prove a great strength in developing the movement of the Japanese people in the future.

Yoshida Sueo noted that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by respected President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a great proposal making it possible to achieve national reunification on the three principles of national reunification and stressed that a vigorous campaign for firm solidarity with the Korean people would be launched in the future, too, for carrying this new proposal into practice.

Miyagawa Takeo said that the greatest success made in the past decade since the start of the activities for the study of the Juche idea in Japan lies in that a solid foundation has been laid for widely studying and disseminating the Juche idea with a large expansion of the ranks of the students of the Juche idea.

He called for grand celebration of the 70th birthday of the great President Kim Il Sung with a pride in studying the Juche idea.

The speakers wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il Sung.

Congratulatory messages were read at the seminar.

At the seminar Higashitani Toshio, Chairman of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, made a keynote report on the subject "Let Us Make Further Advance, Holding Aloft the Banner of Juche" and Kamakura Takeo, Professor at Saitama University, gave a lecture on the subject "The Era of Independence and Tasks of Workers."

Then the seminar was divided into sub-committees of theory, practice and reunification. Reports titled "Juche as Seen by Scientist," "Let Us Defend and Develop Independence of Workers!" and "Movement for Supporting Reunification of Korea and Activities for the Study of the Juche Idea" were made to be followed by speeches.

These reporters and speakers expressed their unshakable resolve to successfully discharge their honorable mission to make a more profound study of the immortal Juche idea with this idea as their firm faith and the guideline and widely disseminate it among broad strata of people.

A closing address was made at the seminar by Hanawa Fujio, General Secretary of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung.

The seminar was followed by a banquet.

Norway

The Second Norwegian National Seminar on the Juche Idea and Its Embodiment in Agriculture and Education of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held recently with a large attendance in the Oslo Citizens Hall. (KCNA Report dated Dec. 28, 1981.)

The seminar was attended by personages of the political, public, educational and press circles and many students of Norway.

The ambassador and officials of the DPRK embassy in Oslo were invited to the seminar.

Many personages took the floor.

Torstein' Engelskjon, Chairman of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, said in his speech that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung had registered shining successes by thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in agriculture.

He noted:

Since the building of a new society the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the great President Kim Il Sung set forth a correct policy for the solution of the agrarian question and thoroughly carried it out and thus successfully solved the agrarian problem.

Holding aloft "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people enhanced the creative enthusiasm of the farmers by giving precedence to the ideological revolution in the countryside and successfully carried out the basic principles and tasks for the solution of the rural question laid down in the theses and built solid scientific, material and technical foundations of agricultural production by energetically accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions.

With a green revolution pushed ahead energetically as required by the Juche-oriented farming method, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has outstripped by far the most developed Western countries in this domain.

A series of steps have been taken in the DPRK for making agricultural production highly intensive and placing agriculture on a scientific and technical plane as required by the Juche-oriented farming method created by the great President Kim Il Sung, with a result that it has reaped a bumper harvest every year under conditions of continued abnormal weather in recent years.

Korea's successes and experiences gained in agriculture through the application of the Juche-based farming method are an example to be followed by all countries of the world.

Kjell Vik, Director of the Educational Bureau of Oslo, said that the Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung clearly indicates the principles to be held fast to in the educational work.

He went on:

The Juche idea teaches us that only when Juche is established in the educational work can personnel faithful to the revolution of one's country be trained.

Juche has been thoroughly established in education in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to bring up able personnel who would contribute to the revolution and construction of the country.

Theory and practice are strictly combined together in education in the DPRK.

Seeing a performance given by the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe in Norway, I clearly understood that the educational work of Korea based on the Juche idea founded by respected President Kim Il Sung is a model of education for bringing up the heirs to the revolution.

Norway should assiduously learn from the excellent successes and experiences gained by the DPRK in the educational work.

Norwegian lawyer Knut Lofsnes said:

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great idea of weighty significance not only for the Korean people but also for the peoples of all countries of the world.

Today the peoples of many countries of the world, particularly many peoples who have risen up for national independence and the building of a new society, are waging a vigorous struggle under the uplifted banner of independence, guided by the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung taught that independence must be firmly maintained in all domains of social life including politics, economy, military and culture on the principle of self-reliance to consolidate national independence.

Today's realities clearly prove that the Juche idea is a great idea of weighty significance not only in the DPRK but also in all countries of the world.

In the past many countries underwent rigorous ordeals in their struggle for building a new society because they had no correct guiding idea.

But, today many countries of the world can dynamically advance along the road indicated by the Juche idea with it as the guiding principle.

It is thanks to the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung that the DPRK is playing a decisive role in the non-aligned movement and its position is rising beyond comparison on the global scale.

The Juche idea is the only guideline on which mankind should keep a tight hold as its guide line.

Francisco Corombardi, Chairman of the Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism of Latin Americans in Norway, said in his speech:

The Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung is an outstanding idea propounding most correct theory, strategy and tactics to all the revolutionaries of the world struggling to be freed from exploitation and oppression and to achieve national and class liberation.

With founding of the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics based on the Juche idea the character of the revolution to be fulfilled by the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies has been scientifically expounded and the strategy and tactics requiring that the revolution in those countries must be carried out by their own peoples were set forth for the first time in history.

The revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics of Juche founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are a great ideological and theoretical weapon and a true textbook of revolution which enable the working masses to successfully shape their destiny along the lawful course of social development.

He called for further deepening the study of the immortal Juche idea which gives a great idea, clear-cut strategy and tactics, weapons of struggle and conviction of victory.

Finland

A Finnish National Seminar on "The Juche Idea Is a Great Doctrine Defending Independence" was held recently in Helsinki. (KCNA report dated Jan. 4.)

The seminar was attended by chiefs and members of organisations for the study of the Juche idea, personnel of political parties and public organisations and men of the press.

An opening address was made by Tauno Huotari, Vice-Chairman of the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea.

In his opening address he said:

The respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung founded the Juche idea giving answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea giving answers to problems raised by our time is disseminated throughout the world. In many countries state interest is directed to the Juche idea and the governments of some countries accepted this idea as their policy. And many political parties and public organisations clarified in their programmes that they would study and apply the Juche idea.

The seminar will demonstrate the great might and vitality of the Juche idea here in the northern region of Europe and mark a valuable occasion in exchanging experiences between the progressive forces of our country and the world advocating independence and working out a future action program.

Read out at the seminar was a letter sent by Annaliisa Jokinen, Chairman of the Turku Branch of the Finland-Korea Association and Member of Parliament, on behalf of friends of Korea in Turku district.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Peka Rantala, Chief Editor of the newspaper Mantsalanseutu, the Chairman of the Socialistic Workers' Party of Finland and a Vice-Chairman of the Finland-Korea Association.

Lasse Tapani Keskinen, Chairman of the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea, delivered a report titled "The Juche Idea Is a Great Doctrine Defending the Independence of the Popular Masses." Then speeches were made and the Juche idea was explained with slides.

A resolution was adopted there.

Mr. Tauno Huotari made a closing address at the seminar.

In his closing address he said: The seminar showed that the number of those espousing and studying the Juche idea has increased and a desire to intensify the study of this idea has grown stronger.

It is gratifying that the seminar was held colourfully in a sincere atmosphere.

I believe that the seminar will be an occasion in bringing the study of the Juche idea to a new successful plane.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

1981—Watershed in Student Movement; Conspicuous Radicalization

By Kim Jong Myong

Special to The People's Korea

The first year of Gen. Chon Du Hwan in the Blue House was marked by continuing students protests which numbered over 80 at 20 universities both national and private.

Heavy censorship makes it difficult to estimate how widespread students protest actions are. The number of students who participated in protests is estimated to reach 40,000.

The students challenged Chon's legitimacy as chief executive and called for his ouster. They also made their direct reference to the Americans in their slogans. Anti-American slogans were striking.

Each time students demonstrated, some of them were arrested and later got jail terms on charges of violation of "the law on assembly and demonstration." Because of prison records, most of students must give up any hope of getting a proper job after graduation, and in turn they must disappoint their parents and families.

In south Korea, those who violate the law or distribute handbills face imprisonment of less than 7 years or a fine of 3 million won.

South Korean education minister Rhee Kyo Ho said on Feb. 20,"... campus disturbances must be rooted out by all means," and faced with vigorous anti-"government" protests in May, warned:"... the government will quell the recent campus disturbance whatever the sacrifice and that if any school, public or private, has to suspend classes because of disturbance, there is no longer any reason for it to exist." And yet, students continued to demonstrate. ...

Especially in May, the first anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising and September and October, the second anniversary of the assassinated former strongman Pak Jung Hi, students actions occurred almost every day.

The following chronology is pieced together based on available fragmentary reports reaching here from south Korea (The number of the arrested students were omitted.):

March 19– Nearly 5,000-10,000 students of *Seoul National University* staged an on-campus protest rally and called for the ouster of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. The students branded the American "guardian" of the murderous regime led by Gen. Chon and rejected the allegations that they were "an eternal ally of south Korea."

March 24– Three students of Seoul's private *Chung-ang University* published and distributed printed matters containing anti-fascist songs. Anti-Chon leaflets were scattered on the campus of *Chonnam National University* in Kwangju.

March 24– Anti-"government" leaflets were scattered on the campuses of *Kyungpook National University* in Tagegu and Seoul's private *Yonsei University*.

March 31– Over 400 students of Seoul's private *Sung Kyun Kwan University* held an anti-Chon rally on the campus and declared "presidential elections" "totally void." They branded Chon as "rapist of democracy." Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Chung-ang University*.

April 3– Students of *Humanities and Social Sciences Colleges of Seoul National University* staged strike. Anti-Chon leaflets were distributed on the campus of *Yonsei University*.

April 9– Anti-Chon handbills were scattered on the campus of Seoul's private *Soong Jun University*.

April 10– Some students of *Seoul National University* refused to attend classes.

April 12– Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of Seoul's private *Koryo University*.

April 13– Anti-Chon leaflets were scattered on the campus of *Kyungpook National University*.

April 14– More than 2,000 students of *Seoul National University* rose in an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration and called for the overthrow of the military junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan and distributed anti-"government" leaflets. Hundreds of students of *Koryo University* launched a demonstration by scattering handbills.

April 16– Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Sung Kyun Kwan University*.

April 17– Anti-Chon handbills were scattered on the campus of *Busan National University* in Pusan.

April 17– An anti-"government" demonstration took place on the campus of *Busan University*. Anti-Chon leaflets were distributed on the campus of *Koryo University*.

April 22-23– Anti-Chon handbills were scattered on the campus of Seoul's private *Sejong University*.

April 27– Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Seoul National University*.

April 30– Anti-"government" slogans were painted on the wall of a school building of *Koryo University*.

May 6– Three students of *Yonsei University* distributed leaflets calling upon the students to stage a renewed anti-Chon campaign. Students of Seoul's private *Dongguk University* staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration and distributed a great number of handbills.

May 7– Some 4,000 students of *Sung Kyun Kwan University* held a rally on their campus. They chanted, "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" "Remember Tragedy in Kwangju" and other anti-"government" slogans. About 500 hundred students staged a street demonstration. An anti-Chon demonstration was staged on the campus of *Chung-ang University*. The protesting students distributed handbills and urged the students through hand-carried microphones to launch a new struggle against Chon Du Hwan.

May 12– Approximately 2,000 students of *Sung Kyun Kwan University* staged an anti-Chon on-campus protest marking the 1st anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising. Slogans such as "Down with the Chon Du Hwan Fascist Regime!" "Expel the Minister of Education!", and "Away with the Pro-Government Newsmen" etc. were heard from the students. They marked a May 18-27 period as a "period for a holy war for democracy."

May 13– Some 50 students of *Seoul National University* held a rally on their campus and issued statements to mark the first anniversary of the Kwangju Uprising.

May 15– About 400 anti-"government" handbills were distributed in *Koryo University*.

May 20– Over 1,000 students of *Koryo University* converged in front of the library building and staged an anti-Chon demonstration, marching, singing school songs and scattering leaflets calling for democratic reforms and ouster of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

May 21– More than 1,000 leaflets were distributed on the campus of Seoul's private *Sung Shin Women's College*.

May 22– Anti-Chon demonstration was staged on the campus of *Seoul National University*. Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Sung Shin Women's College* and Seoul's private *Methodist Theological Seminary*.

May 27– More than 1,000 students of *Seoul National University* held an anti-"government" demonstration in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising. During the demonstration, students repeatedly chanted, "Yankee" or "Yankee Go Home!". A student named Kim Tae Hun, 22-year-old senior of the Social Science College, committed suicide by jumping to the ground from the fifth floor of the library building, shouting "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" Students of the school demonstrated for 3 consecutive days. Three students of *Dongguk University* distributed some 200 anti-"government" handbills calling on the students to rise in an anti-Chon campaign. A senior student named Lee Jae Hyon of *Hankuk University of Foreign Studies* distributed about 300 anti-Chon handbills on the campus.

May 28– The death of Kim Tae Hun prompted more than 4,000 students of *Seoul National University*. Three students, witnesses said, suspended by ropes tied to frames of third-floor windows, painted "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" in red on a wall of the library building. Seven students of Seoul's private *Ewha Woman's University*, famous girl school, shouted anti-Chon slogans and distributed more than 200 handbills at the end of an annual mass dance. Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Yonsei University*.

May 29– About 1,000 students of *Seoul National University* demonstrated for the third consecutive day. Some 500 students of *Ewha Woman's University* staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration.

June 1– Some 100 students of *Ewha Woman's University* and 100 *Yonsei University* students held silent demonstrations on their campuses.

June 4– Some 600 students of *Ewha Woman's University* staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration after two students scattered anti-Chon handbills in the presence of over 2,000 students, calling upon them to rise up in a struggle to overthrow the military junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

June 8– About 30 freshmen and sophomores of Seoul's private *Kon Kuk University* staged a silent demonstration on the campus.

June 11– About 300 students of *Busan National University* staged an anti-"government" on-campus demonstration.

Sep. 1– Eleven students from *Busan National University* and *Chung Buk National University* in Chongju were taken away by agents.

Sep. 5– Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Busan National University*.

Sep. 14– Eleven students, mainly from *Chungnam National University* in Taejon, were taken away to the Chungnam Police Station.

Sep. 17– About 500 students of *Seoul National University* staged an anti-Chon protest rally and demonstration on their campus. They issued two different declarations. Anti-Chon leaflets were scattered on the campus of Seoul's private *Sogang University*.

Sep. 20– Anti-Chon posters and handbills were scattered on the campus of *Sogang University*.

Sep. 22– Anti-Chon slogans were painted on the wall of a school building of *Sung Kyun Kwan University*.

Sep. 26– An anti-"government" demonstration took place on the campus of *the Agriculture College in Suwon of Seoul National University*.

Sep. 29– Nearly 200 students of *Hankuk University of Foreign Studies* demonstrated downtown Seoul as over 1,000 handbills were scattered from a roof-top of the students hall. An anti-Chon demonstration was staged on the campus of Seoul's private *Kyung Hee University*. Students of the two universities issued a joint declaration this day. Over 2,000 students of *Chonnam National University* in Kwangju clashed with riot police near the school gate as some 500 students staged a street demonstration.

Sep. 30– About 200 students of *Yonsei University* staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration.

(Continued on page 5)

Excerpts from Statements

The following are excerpts from declarations issued by south Korean students last year:

On Chon Du Hwan

"Though Chon Du Hwan tries to conceal his fascist colors with deceitful tricks such as the revision of the constitution under martial law, his talk about 'political development' and 'social purification drives', he will not be able to escape a judgement of history in the name of the people for the blood-curdling massacre of fellow countrymen committed by him in Kwangju." **(from a declaration issued by Seoul National University students on Sep. 17, 1981)**

"... the anti-national and anti-historical fascistic clique of Chon is trying to be indifferent to how history presides over the demise of a given fascistic regime. Driven out of the hateful ambition for power, the clique attempted to consolidate its own fascism by purging the military of foes. Alarmed at a powerful resistance put up by the masses, the clique went the length of committing a daughter of citizens in accordance with its idea of fascistic violence.

"That fresh blood being shed under the brutal jackboots of those puppets of fascism and under their bayonets, the blood of our brothers and sisters is screaming to our warm heart: 'Win back the price of life!' 'Topple the murderous fascist clique, killer of fellow countrymen!'" **(from a declaration issued by Sung Kyun Kwan University students on Oct. 6, 1981)**

"What should we do? What we must do is only an all-people, relentless and ceaseless struggle against the Chon junta, a struggle for democracy, for the nation and for the people. We must join the ranks of a struggle to expedite the just development of our national history. There cannot be any silence or compromise or concession in our struggle against them." **(from a declaration issued by Seoul National University students on March 19, 1981)**

On United States

"We came to know for sure that it was precisely the United States and the Syngman Rhee regime that were responsible for the vicious circle of our national history. The United States, regarding south Korea as a stronghold in Northeast Asia to protect its own interests,' obstructed the establishment of an independent national economy." **(from a declaration issued by Seoul National University students on Sep. 17, 1981)**

On Olympic Games

"Under this economic crisis, the Chon regime fondly cherishes a fantastic desire to host the Olympic Games, in order externally to propagandize the 'strength' of the actually weak regime and internally, to hurl the people into a hateful and anachronistic abyss of totalitarianism. Is there any essential difference between his scheme to host the Olympic Games and Hitler's in the 1930s?" **(from a joint declaration issued by Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Kyung Hee University students on Sep. 29, 1981)**

On Economic Policies

"The Chon clique is not willing to take note of the fact that economic woes characteristic of the turn of the 80s are byproducts of the ill-conceived and ineffective economic policy of the Pak government which was based on the preferential aid to a limited number of corporations and the subsequent expansion of monopoly capital and on heavy dependence on foreign countries resulting from extensive introduction of foreign capital. The clique is clamoring vociferously about what it terms a second great leap forward for the sake of stability and welfare. A great majority of the people are aware that the Chon clique, heir to the Pak government, is only preoccupied with perpetuating its dictatorship in power, without any capability to deal with the economic crisis." **(from a declaration issued by Sogang University students on Oct. 7, 1981)**

S. Korean Economy in Review: Interesting Figures

By Kim Jong Myong
Special to The People's Korea

Last year-south Korea was in worst recession in two decades, despite various measures adopted by the Chon junta. Faced with three years of deep recession, new deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning Kim Joon Sung blamed Pak's "high-growth push" on Jan. 4, 1982.

He called economy "distorted by the high-growth push." He also admitted that economy has no chance of recovery.

The recent cabinet reshuffle, which resulted in the ouster of four economic ministers is seen by many observers as a stopgap measure. They believe that with no drastic structural reform planned, the appointment of any minister will not work.

The following are numerical reports from south Korean newspapers and business organizations which reveal a comprehensive picture of the local economic state:

'81 Trade Deficit Hits $5.3 Bil., Highest Since '70

The trade deficit sustained last year was tentatively tallied at $5,317 million, the largest figure since 1970.

The current account deficit was believed by specialists to have exceeded the $7.0 billion mark at the end of last year.

According to provisional figures as released by the Korean Traders Association (KTA) on Jan. 6, 1982, merchandise exports last year came to $20,982 million as compared with imports of $26,299 million on the CIF basis.

So far, the largest red-ink figure was $5,283 million in 1979, followed by $4,789 million in 1980.

Adverse Trade Balance With Japan

In particular, trade imbalance with Japan worsened during last year.

According to the ministry of commerce and industry, the import excess from Japan during January-November in 1981 amounted to $2.6 billion, 0.9 percent up from $2,520 million registered during the same period of 1980.

In 1981, Japan accounted for 62.8 percent of south Korea's total trade deficits as compared with 60 percent in 1980.

$33 Bil. Foreign Debts 54.7% Of GNP

The Bank of (south) Korea Dec. 30, 1981 said that gross national product (GNP) rose to 43,155.3 billion won (roughly $61.8 billion) in 1981 at current prices, a rise of 25.7 percent compared to 34,321.6 billion won registered in 1980.

It also said that south Korean economy registered a real increase of 7.1 percent at 1975 constant prices, rebounding from the negative growth of minus 6.2 in 1980.

As Rep. Mun Byung Nyang said in the Nov. 9, 1981 session of the special budget-settlement committee of the "national assembly", nominal increase in per capita GNP figures had nothing to do with actual living standards of the people.

And the KTA in a report published on Jan. 7, 1982, pointed out that the nation's foreign debts as of last year had grown to 54.7 percent of the 1981 GNP, reaching $33 billion against $61.1 billion.

This compares with 41.8 percent in 1975, 34.6 percent in 1972, and 54.4 percent last year.

$33 billion in outstanding foreign loans show an increase of about 10 times over $3,549 million in 1972, while GNP rose about six times from 10,250 million won in 1972 to 61,100 million won last year, said the KTA.

Short-term foreign borrowings reached $9 billion, or 30.2 percent of the total debts: 16.9 percent in 1972 and 25.5 percent in 1975.

The interest burden on short-term loans is becoming more severe than expected because the soaring international interest rates are weakening the nation's international balance of payment position. The total interest paid as of August last year amounted to $2,273 million, $714 million larger than $1,559 million paid in the same period last year. The interest payments made so far are well over the repayments of principal due this year, which total $1,800 million.

Foreign Loans Used to Finance Interest, Principal Payments

Foreign borrowings, which are normally supposed to finance economic expansion and improve equipment, now mostly cover the principal and interest payments on old loans.

South Korea plans to induct a total of $46.5 billion in foreign capital during the whole period of the fifth five-year economic and social development plan beginning this year.

However, seventy percent of the planned foreign loans will be spent in financing the principal and interest payments on old loans rather than on financing industrial projects.

The Economic Planning Board Sep. 23 announced that south Korea has inducted a total of $19,427 million in long-term foreign loans on a arrival basis and repaid $5,950 million in principal, and that the aggregate interest payments so far made amounted $4,918 million, leaving $13,477 million in outstanding loans.

Chung-ang Ilbo date Sep. 24, however, said that with short-term and bank and other loans added to the outstanding loans, the total sum would reach $35.0 billion.

South Korea's interest and principal payments reached $5.35 billion last year.

60 Major Enterprises Record Sizable Deficits

Major business interests sustained sizable deficits last year due to the protracted recession.

According to a provisional tally of profit and loss statements for 1981 as prepared by 345 companies listed on the (south) Korea Stock Exchange, the number of companies which sustained sizable deficits last year stood at 60 as against 1980's 48. (The Korea Herald, Jan. 7, 1982)

Industrywide, food and beverage makers came out with poor business performance.

Food and beverage makers such as Samyang Food, Taihan Sugar, Cheil Sugar, Lotte, Samkang, Jinro and Oriental Brewery, saw more than 8 billion won in deficits during the first half of last year. They are expected to end 1981 with sizable deficit figures with the final tally of profit and loss statements available toward the end of January, 1982.

Industrial Firms Decline for 1st Time in 5 Years

The number of industrial firms decreased last year for the first time in five years due mainly to slackened business, said a Labour Affairs Ministry survey released on Jan. 7, 1982.

According to a survey of firms with five or more employees, the number of firms in operation decreased to 73,070 last year, or 2.7 percent drop from 74,090 in 1980.

As a result, the number of employed workers also decreased by 2.5 percent from 1980's 3,219,442 to 3,139,272 last year.

Large enterprises with 1,000 or more employees have dropped by 9.1 percent in number from 339 to 308.

Firms employing 500 to 900 workers were not affected but the decrease was noted in the number of those having 300 to 499 workers a 6.0 percent down from 732 to 688.

The number of factories with work forces of between five and nine dwindled by 6.1 percent, from 35,914 to 33,715.

Small Industries Suffer from Low Operation

Local small- and medium-size industries continued to produce at extremely low rates of their capabilities.

According to a survey conducted by the south Korea Federation of Small Business (KFBS), only 11,818 firms, accounting for 76 percent of 15,549 firms surveyed in September last year, were normally operating. (Maeil Kyongje Shinmun, Nov. 10)

A total of 3,066 firms or 19.7 percent of the firms surveyed were reducing their operations and 4.2 percent (644 firms) were closed temporarily or permanently.

Overdue Wages Total 7 Bil. Won

Wages in arrears totaled 7,191 million as of Dec. 21, a seven percent increase over the 6.7 billion won registered as of Dec. 11, involving some 33,080 workers in 267 firms, according to the Ministry of Labor Affairs on Dec. 22.

Real Wages Decline

Real Wages declined by 4.2 percent. According to a survey of productivity, wages and prices conducted at the end of last year by south Korean Productivity Center, nominal wages in the mining and manufacturing sector during the third quarter last year rose by 19.5 percent, while consumer prices in the cited period jumped by a whopping 24.8 percent compared with the 1980 mark.

Gloomy Picture for 1982

FKI Forecast

The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) on Dec. 11 said that the south Korean economy is likely to fail to show an outstanding recovery in the first quarter of 1982.

The FKI, in its economic outlook for 1982, foresaw that the Korean economy might be in recession during the first three months of 1982.

It cited the sluggish export performance as the most negative factor.

US Embassy Report

A report prepared by the U.S. embassy in Seoul also says that the economic slump in the U.S., south Korea's largest market, could slow its exports and adds that there still aren't signs of domestic consumption and investment springing back. (The Asian Wall Street Journal, Dec. 10, 1981)

Average Monthly Wages 100,000 Won

According to a study released by the south Korea labor ministry Sep. 25, the number of working people hired by 75,000 firms employing 5 persons or more totaled 3.22 million at the end of last year, and their average monthly salary was 150,747 won. (Tong-A Ilbo, Sep. 28)

The authorities concerned included these firms' department heads and engineers in the number of workers so as to increase the monthly figure.

Department chiefs and engineers get monthly salaries ranging from 300,000 to 500,000 won, while most workers received 100,000 to 130,000 won. Female workers' monthly wage is about 85,000 won.

The Feb. 18 survey conducted by the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, shows that of the unionists totaling 1.065 million, 525,715 or 49.4 percent received monthly wages of less than 100,000 won. Of which 26 percent, or 276,000 were receiving monthly wages of less than 70,000 won.

Of the total female workers numbering 360,700, 90.3 percent received less than 100,000 won wages.

Prices

Last year's total consumer price increase marked 12.6 percent from the end of 1980 with 1975 as 100.

A survey by the Bank of (south) Korea reported that wholesale prices climbed by 11.8 percent in 1981 compared to 1980's steep rise of 44.2 percent.

The nation's wholesale prices gained by 3.2 percent in the first quarter, 6.9 percent in the second quarter, 2.1 percent in the third quarter and 0.8 percent in the fourth quarter.

Won Currency Devaluated

The central bank said on Dec. 24, 1981 that the local currency had been devaluated by 5.9 percent as of Dec. 24 compared with that at the end of 1980.

The bank Jan. 12 posted the bank official exchange rate at 704 won per dollar, 3.60 won higher than registered at the end of last year.

The continuing depreciation of the won is increasing the repayments of dollar-denominated foreign debts and the import prices of raw materials, raising up commodity prices.

(Continued from page 4)

Oct. 1– Over 5,000 students of *Yonsei University* turned an annual mass dance into an anti-Chon rally. They clashed riote police, chanting slogans such as "Step Down Chon Du Hwan!" and "Freedom to Campus!"

Oct. 4– One student of *Sejong College* in the city distributed more than 300 anti-Chon Du Hwan leaflets to students on a corridor of the school.

Oct. 6– An anti-Chon protest took place on *the Suwon campus of Sung Kyun Kwan University*.

Oct. 7– Some 500 students of *Sung Kyun Kwan University* on the Myongryundong campus marched, chanting slogans demanding the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. Students of *Sogang University* staged an anti-"government" demonstration on their campus and distributed handbills calling for the ouster of Chon Du Hwan.

Oct. 8– About 300 copies of anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Sejong College*.

Oct. 23– About 1,500 students of *Seoul National University*, some armed with steel pipes and pieces of lumber, staged a violent anti-Chon campus demonstration and called upon the students to join in a struggle for democracy. They marked an Oct. 26-31 period as a "period for a struggle for democracy."

Oct. 21– Anti-"government" handbills were scattered on the campus of *Hankuk University of Foreign Studies*.

Oct. 26– *Seoul National University* students took protest actions against the ceremony to celebrate the 35th birthday of the university sponsored by the patriotic student corps. They continued their actions till Oct. 30. Some 100 students of *Koryo University* staged an anti-Chon demonstration on their campus chanting anti-Chon slogans.

Oct. 27– About 500 anti-Chon handbills were scattered on the campus of *Ewha Woman's University*. South Korea's Minister of Education Rhee Kyu Hoo admitted that there was an anti-government" student demonstration on the campus of *Sogang University*.

Oct. 29– Nearly 300 students staged an anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstration on the campus of *Koryo University*, issuing a declaration called the "Oct. 29 Declaration for Anti-Fascist Struggle."

Oct. 30– Some 500 students of *Seoul National University* took protest actions against the festivals sponsored by the patriotic students corps.

Nov. 3– Some students of Seoul's private *Sookmyong Women's University* scattered about 50 copies of anti-Chon handbills from windows of the fourth floor of the library building and appealed to the students to rise up in a struggle to overthrow the Chon military junta.

Nov. 9– About 1,200 students from *Koryo University* staged a sit-down for several hours inside the military training camp, clashing with their trainers.

Nov. 25– Around 1,200 students of *Yonsei University* and 500 students of *Seoul National University* staged separate anti-Chon on-campus demonstrations simultaneously. At the Yonsei campus, a coed named Yang Gyong Hui leapt to the ground from the third floor of the Students Center Building to dramatize resistance to the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Lamentations of Winds–Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan (16)

2. Records on Struggles at The Kishiwada Spinning Mill

1930: Depression and Unemployment

(Continued from the previous issue)

In 1930 unemployment continued to increase due to the financial crisis which began in the previous year. The situation of Koreans was worse. A survey of unemployed Koreans residing in Kishiwada City, Osaka Prefecture, in those days, points out:

"A total of 1,823 Koreans live in this city. Among them those in the working age number 391 men and women. Of those, who are employed are: *6 salaried men; *175 male and 64 female or 239 in all: *12 other female workers and 2 other female workers–14 in all. They number 259: 44 other men and 88 other women–132 in all–are unemployed. Among them, those who have to be urgently employed, are 5 men and 10 women. A total of 1,432 persons–the number obtained by deducting 391 in the working age from 1,832, are old men and women and children. According to this survey, one-third of the people in the working age are unemployed and are experiencing difficulties of living. This clearly indicates how difficult their living is." *(Osaka edition, "Asahi Shimbun," dated Sep. 9, 1920)*

The actual situation of unemployment was worse than was reported in the newspaper.

"I was driven away from the factory after being given 10 yen in retirement allowance as the company was forced to curtail operation and cut the work force. On the day before I was fired, the company one-sidedly announced that I had been fired. . . I was angry with this bad treatment by the company..." *(Kim Ok Nam, born at Nam County, Cheju Island, resident of Sakai City, Osaka)*

Not a few Korean women became unemployed without notice as a result of reduced factory operation and personnel cuts. There were many female workers who were discharged without receiving even a small amount of retirement allowance. Hit by a recession, factories were closed down one after another and Korean women were dismissed in large numbers together with Japanese female workers.

"It was in or around 1930. When I was working at the Wakayama spinning mill, the factory was closed because of the recession. The company dismissed several hundreds of women workers. This was announced two or three days before the factory was closed. We were told suddenly, 'The factory is closed, so, you are dismissed.' We did not know what to do. The company tried to appease us, saying that we might find jobs in other factories. Actually, the company did nothing for us.

When we were told to get out of the dormitory the next day, all of us were angry. Female workers rushed to the office of the factory.

The company seemed to be in trouble, afraid that things might be serious as women began to make a great fuss. When the company was trying to pacify the female workers, one of them said, 'The company should give us at least money enough for us to return home.' The company gave us 10 yen per person, if I remember right, as travelling expenses. Ten yen was enough for Japanese women to return home but we Koreans couldn't do so with such a small amount of money. And if we returned home, we had nothing to rely on for our living. Therefore, we talked with each other. However, we couldn't do any more. So, we received the money and on the next day, we went to a spinning mill–it was the Hinode spinning mill–asking the company to employ us together with two other elder female workers.

As we were all female workers, we were unable to struggle against the unjust measure taken by the company to fire all the female workers. Until that day, we had been forced to work, and suddenly we were fired for reasons for which the company was responsible. Though we were angry with the company and we were worried about our future, we had no mind to be united and fight. No one thought of such a thing. So, things went well with the company." *(Ryang Han Suk)*

The number of female workers who were dismissed increased day by day. A paper wrote as follows:

"Even low-wage Koreans are being dismissed.

Wages getting lower: Survey in Senshu shows:

Due to the business slump hitting machine building and other factories in Senshu, workers are being lowered in wages and operation rates curtailed, while unemployment continues to increase. Even Korean workers, who are paid the cheapest wages, are afraid of being dismissed. According to a survey, as of the end of March, 131 Korean men and 354 Korean women were unemployed, 485 in all in Senshu. The Izumi headquarters of the Soai society in Kishiwada City are taking care of them and as of Apr. 10, the number rose above 500. This means 2 or 3 Koreans are being fired per day. Among them, 20 are in urgent need of aid and the headquarters is supplying them with rice and salt. Other unemployed Koreans are eking out a living with the aid of working Koreans." *("Asahi Shimbun," Osaka edition, dated Apr.11, 1930)*

The Korean workers who were paid low wages, were afraid of being fired and losing jobs and gradually began to resist dismissal.

"Lately, it is not rarely that all Korean workers in a workshop stage a strike against dismissal of one or two Korean workers. For instance, in February at the Miyabayashi plating factory in Osaka, 104 Korean workers struck when two Koreans were dismissed." *(Labor Movement Yearbook," 1929, labor section of the Social Affairs Department, Ministry of Home Affairs)*

Reflecting social unrest, Koreans' struggles for life came to draw public attention. The struggle of Korean workers at the Kishiwada spinning mill is one of their typical struggles.

The Kishiwada spinning mill began to employ a large number of Korean workers in or around 1918 and was called "a spinning mill of Koreans." The low wages and bad working condition of workers at this factory was well-known in the spinning industry of Senshu.

In 1922 and 1923, a short strike was staged. Yamamoto Tatsuo who led the strike at the time, explains: "The treatment of workers at Kishiwada spinning mill was extremely bad. The strike in 1923 at the Izumi spinning mill spread to the factory *(Kishiwada spinning mill)*.

The strike immediately spread to the factory, as workers thought that they should do the same thing that workers at the Izumi spinning mill were doing. Actually, according to a survey by the Kishiwada municipal office, it was clear that the wages of Koreans were worse in factories where many Korean women were employed.

The survey of wages of workers by Kishiwada Police Station in January 1930 points out:

Companies which employ Korean women workers:
- the highest wage: 2.8yen

Kishiwada spinning mill
- the lowest wage: 0.45yen
- the highest wage: 1.75 yen

Terada spinning mill
- the lowest wage: 0.5 yen
- the highest wage: 2.6 yen

Senshu spinning mill
- the lowest wage: 0.45 yen

Companies which employ only Japanese women workers:
- the highest wage: 3.15 yen

Izumi spinning mill
- the lowest wage: 0.4 yen

The low wages of Korean female workers were further lowered under the conditions of the depression, curtailed operation and mass dismissals. As a result of operation curtailment, workers' wages were seriously cut down under the piecework wage system. In addition, management tried to lower workers' wages 20 percent.

A paper wrote on the reduction of female workers' wages in the Senshu district:

"The Seinan textile association to reduce operation rates and wages from next month to June-end.

10,000 workers panic-stricken

As a measure to tide over the slump hitting cotton textile industry, some 6,000 factories, affiliated with the Sano cotton industry association in Sano-cho, Seinan county, has reached an agreement to reduce operation 20 percent, by increasing holidays from two days to seven per month from Apr. 1 to the end of June, and reduce cotton cloth output from the present 120,000 rolls to 100,000 rolls (one roll –about 12 yards). Meanwhile, the Seinan textile association held a general meeting at its office in Kishiwada City on the 24th (April) to decide on its budget for 1930. After that, the question of tiding over the present slump was discussed. As a result, the association reached the following agreement:

Members of the association may reduce operation 20 percent whenever deemed necessary, from Apr. 1:

Wages should be lowered by 20 percent or less:

The association has 373 members with 10,000 workers. According to the above-mentioned agreement, operation rates will be reduced indefinitely at these factories whenever the need arises from Apr. 1 until the market recovers. But wages will be cut down all at once. Therefore, workers are panic-stricken." *("Asahi Shimbun," Osaka edition, dated Mar. 25, 1930)*

Wage cuts by the company kicked off workers' opposition movement. At first, their movements took the form of petitions to the companies. But the companies took a firm attitude on the plea of the business depression.

"The Kishiwada spinning mill withdraws 5% wage cut.

The Sakai branch factory of the Kishiwada spinning mill cut the wages of some 40 indirect workers on three occasions by a total of 20 percent. On the 11th, cooks and other odd-jobbers submitted a demand against the wage cuts to the company. On the 12th, Mr. Aburaya, a municipal assemblyman of the Zenmin Party, met Mr. Yamamoto in charge of personnel affairs. At the meeting the company agreed to withdraw the 5 percent wage cut announced on the 10th, but said that 15 percent of the 20 percent wage cut, carried out within March would remain intact. The company said it would consider other questions, too. The meeting ended in a failure. But the withdrawal affects only the indirect workers and other men and women workers were excluded from the above-mentioned measure. Therefore, there seems to be a large number of workers who are dissatisfied with the agreement." *("Asahi Shimbun," Osaka edition, dated Apr. 10, 1930)*

Because of vital wage cuts due to operation reduction and personnel cuts and 20 percent cut in their nominal wages, the discontent of workers at the Kishiwada spinning mill was nearing its explosion point. (To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Wisteria Blossoms"

Seoul Monthly "Madang"

Life of Sewing Machine Operator (3)

Crowded Village Before Lantern Festival

(Continued from the previous issue)

Kim Yong Ran meets her acquaintances or her fellow women workers on a trip to her home in the square in front of Seoul Station, aboard a night train, or in Kwangju, at the Changhung bus stop or at the entrance to her village. They are all sewing workers who are going to their native place in order to stay and spend a night at their homes (a few days are needed for home coming and returning to their factories). At that time she thinks that they are her fellow workers. Their conversations become lively in the train and their topics center on their recent experiences, in particular, in their workshops.

Ms K who did not want to be identified said that 3 years had passed since she came up to Seoul. She said, "In the past two months, I had only one holiday on a Sunday. Furthermore, my work finished 9:30 p.m. every day. I did all-night work twice. I could earn much money but it was too hard to endure." She introduced herself as a sewing machine operator in charge of wool cloth at K factory in the bonded area. The factory is located in a place not so far from the Tongguk Business Company where Kim Yong Ran works.

Telling an envelope which contained her salary, she said "I don't know the details about my salary" and asked those sitting around her to explain the details. No one could answer her.

The village begins to show signs of activity—youthfulness and urban brightness—the day before Harvest Moon Day when those like Kim Yong Ran come back from Seoul, Pusan and Kwangju. Young men and women return to their villages. Just when Kim Yong Ran entered her home and saw her old father taking care of manure, she felt a lump rise in her throat. Her father was 65 years old. Deep affection bound them together. But it was a custom of her family not to show emotion openly.

Though suspicious about a journalist who came along with Kim Yong Ran, her father politely welcomed the journalist. Her father is well-known in the neighboring villages because of his knowledge of Chinese classics. He told the journalist about the real state of things in the village, finding in him a man with whom he could discuss agrarian questions.

"The village has a hard time. The prices of fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals have gone up twice since a year ago but the sales prices of agricultural products have not been raised enough." This means the government-purchase price of grains harvested in autumn won't be enough to cover the production costs. The father of Kim Yong Ran said: "Those poisoned with agricultural chemicals number one, two....just nine. The agricultural guidance office tells us to increase manure and not to use agricultural chemicals but the agricultural cooperative association says otherwise."

The father of Kim Yong Ran, an old man who have experienced all sorts of hardships, said to the youth:

"A few years ago, 97 families lived in my village but the number decreased to less than 60. They left the village, entrusting their land to others' care. Empty houses are run down. . . Anyway whether we live in a city or in a village, we have to live with some hope for tomorrow. But we don't know what will become of things in the countryside." He continued: "I am calling my children back from cities."

He repeated the words, "Let's live with hopes for tomorrow." He wrote Chinese characters meaning "People turn their eyes to the rich," on a piece of paper with Indian ink dissolved on his inkstone and gave the paper to me (the journalist).

Kim Yong Ran met again her native mountains and rivers, her parents, brothers and sisters and again saw the gingko tree measuring a span of her arms, a Chinese quince, bamboo trees, a Japanese chestnut tree, pine trees and so on and the hereditary study which her father is using. But she had no time to indulge long in an emotional atmosphere and her old memories. She did kitchen work and cleaned rooms. She dried cayenne and cotton without taking rest.

For Kim Yong Ran and others, their native homes are places they visit and have to leave soon. Her native place didn't embrace her again.

She was already a stranger in her native village. She now stands at the entrance to Hagum Village with her parents who are out there to see her off. She is on her way back to Seoul. She felt a mixing feeling of sorrow and regret in her heart welling up within her. She is going to Seoul with a small dream in her heart. **(Concluded)**

Kim Yong Ran (right) at home preparing for the Harvest Moon Day

Year-End Singing Contest of Koreans Here For 1981

One-hundred and sixty Koreans vied with each other in a song contest held on Dec. 20 last year at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

Some 1,500 Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) workers of various levels and compatriots in Tokyo packed the hall to enjoy the "Song Contest of Korean Singers for 1981".

Participating in the contest were singers of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe and local song and dance troupes, those singers and chorus groups which had won in contests held in many parts of Japan, as well as students of Chosun University.

The contest was held between the man's group and the woman's group, and was won by the latter.

The contest, sponsored by the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, was the first of its kind ever held in Japan. It is scheduled to be held every year.

◀ People's Artist Chang Hae Wol: a folk song "Nyonbyong-ka"

▶ People's Artist Chin Rye Hun: a song "My Country"

▼ Cheering parties exchange ▲ Woman's group wins the contest.

"Love Song" (from the Korean movie "Tale of Chun Hyang") by Hwang Gi Chol (right) and Chon Kang Ja (left)

American Behavior to S. Korea, Poland

The following is a summary of the story written by two former American Peace Corps volunteers, Steven Clark Hunziker and Carolyn Turbyfill, who served in south Korea from 1978 to 1980:

★ ★

The antecedent to this article covers the years of 1978, 1979 and half of 1980. What Carolyn and I have had to say about the last half of 1980 and in particular Kwangju is fairly well known. Unlike other American commentators, both pro and con, we have chosen to highlight the human tragedy with a particular emphasis on American complicity.

It has always been a curious point of criticism toward us that our analysis all but ignores Chun Doo Hwan, while grossly overstating Washington's role in all this. The argument continues that while American policy makers are far from innocent, the real dynamics are between Chun and the Korean people. Carolyn and I have always rejected this line of thought as naive, self-serving and apologetic. The real issue has always been between Washington and the Korean people with guy like Chun a mere incidental within this dynamic. While at times we have addressed ourselves to areas of speculation considered "conspiratorial" by our critics; the fact remains American foreign policy has been conspiratorial as evidenced in Cuba, Guatemala, Vietnam, Angola etc. Quite simply put, there is a covert reality that can neither be overlooked or down played and as long as the facts are consciously withheld – speculation is not only warranted, but demanded. If we don't ask the hard questions – why bother to care at all.

As Americans our first responsibility is to our own heritage and when fellow Americans abuse this heritage, then defiance is warranted. What Koreans do to other Koreans is simply not my business, but what Americans do to Koreans is. The logic may seem a bit simple but it's realistic. South Korea is within the American orbit, our power to influence is great and so is our responsibility. Poland conversely is not in our sphere of influence and we are not responsible on a national level. If as Americans we seek a global moral humanitarism, then we ought to clean up our own house before offering to sweep up someone else.

I raise the issue of Poland because this story broke just before Kwangju and has run unabated even to the point of this writing. South Korea is culturally, geographically and politically isolated and, thanks to Western preoccupation with Poland, has been media isolated as well.

The south Korean people's only chance for justice over the last year and a half was in a direct appeal to the American people – an appeal closed off by a media obsession with Poland. Of all the events most harmful to the Korean plight in 1981 the Polish issue would get my vote. Korean labor would love to have a free trade union.

It is most confusing to me why the media would go into such an absolute frenzy over Poland while at the same time Chun Doo Hwan sloughtered thousands of people, arrested 60,000, systematically destroyed labor and carried out a nation-wide rein of terror over the same period of time. Nothing this dramatic happened in Poland, even now that they've declared martial law. If the American media payed even half as much attention to south Korea as it did Poland, Chun would have been finished. He would have been finished because we have absolute leverage in south Korea and American policy makers would have acted very quickly with some sort of sanctions if faced with a daily influx of media pressure to clean up its act in Korea.

Reason would seem to dictate Americans would be more concerned about Korea then Poland even if the priority was measured simply in terms of population size, but add to that strategic and economic importance, one would think south Korea deserving of at least equal billing on the front page. And as Poland has proved actual news is "not" a criteria for headlines, neither is human tragedy. The only concern the big editors seem to have is there a "anti-Soviet" angle.

Another strange occurrence now that Wajciech Jaruzeski declared martial law is the State Department's new found courage in extolling the evils of "martial law", even threatening "severe consequences" if the Polish leaders continued its practice of arbitrary arrest. Where were these same State Department officials when Chun went on his rampage of arrests or when children were being bayonetted by Chun's Black Beret?

Perhaps the most incredible hypocrisy came only last week (Dec. 13) when Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan promulgated the national ethic on "dictatorships" when he said "The United States is not going to allow a murderer to be head of State".

I truely hope the south Korean people are getting the same news the rest of us are and realize the new found morals within the American foreign policy community and national media where the words they were entitled to hear spoken about Chun Doo Hwan in 1980 and 81.

It would truely be a global tragedy if the Orwellian doublespeak that has so characterized American-Korean relations on all levels in 1981 had at its heart elements of racism. It's a point the south Koreans certainly have not missed. Clearly the Americans have shown a far greater concern for the welfare of European Poles than Asian Koreans.

South Korea has been ignored. It was deemed enough to acknowledge a problem existed and give notice to the cosmetic reforms in doses just enough to feed public apathy.

1981 was the year Chun got it all; global apathy, – eight billion in loans, a clear hand to repress public life and even the 1986 Olympics. The latter is by far the most bizarr.

The how and why of this particular political abrogation is deserving of some sort of investigation.

In Nagoya's bid for the 1988 Olympics – the lowest cost estimate for staging the games was three to four billion dollars and that's just direct cost. Cleaning up the local community, improving hotels, bus and train lives as well as repairing roads etc. is an additional cost of considerable weight. Seoul is handy Nagoya in character our economies. Seoul will require *major* renovations in every conceivable community function. Seoul city government has been incapable of supplying its present residents with water, how's going to handle the sudden influx of Olympic tourists? Chun will have to amend the National Security law making it a capital offence to both. If Chun attempts a "no frills Olympic" the propaganda value of the whole thing will be lost to the flys, heat, pollution and smell of human sewage that so characterize that city.

The annual revenue of South Korea has yet to surpass thirteen billion dollars and this year alone ten billion in short term loans comes due. Even the American Embassy in Seoul has bluntly conceded south Korea needs annual loans of ten billion to stay afloat. By any economic standard south Korea is bankrupt with only a future of dwindling markets to look forward to. Any way you look at it finding an Olympic budget is going to produce great human suffering in a variety of national sectors.

Perhaps Chun is planning to organize a "Geisang for the defense of the Homeland Corps" to finance this business? Chun is after all a deciple of Park Chung Hee and the economic merits of national pimping were hardly lost on him.

If the economics of all this remain a mystery, the politics here are equally baffling. In the few months since the announcement one is left believing Chun actually thinks he can cement the social fabric of the nation with something as frivolous as a weeks worth of track and field events a lot of countries are going to refuse to attend. Apparently, the standard appeal of "danger from the north" has lost its magic in terms of social unity. Just as the communist threat could never address pressing social needs an appeal to the "great Olympic", stand as a comic response to those same needs.

Its also been suggested the south Korean Olympic is the road to entry into the U.N. A half-witched given south Korea's reputation with the non-aligned countries as an American colony, its reputation as a savage dictatorship with the communist bloc and its reputation in the capitalist would as a "highly repressive" government. Further the DPRK is a non-aligned nation in good standing and will block any attempt at what it will preceive as a move toward a permanent two Koreas.

As an internal political weapon I suspect Chun will find the Olympics somewhat lacking. Like trying to drive-in a railway spike with a toothpick.

As an external political weapon the Olympics are going to reverse the minds of hard international financiers still waiting for reimbursement of bills in outstanding loans and the next Kwangju to erupt. The Olympics simply do not have much of a record as an economic bonanza for the host country. International sport is the smallest tool in a nation's political arsenal.

The Olympics, without question will put south Korea in the spotlight, but in country so unstable that can be as much of a disaster as a plus. Fascism in south Korea has lived off its low international profile. Once the world cameras focus on south Korea internal violence may well explode as it did in Mexico City. Will Chun be able to gun down citizens then?

Just what the Olympic Committee was doing when it chose south Korea is a wonder. The last five Olympics have been a sham and one can imagine the international outrage that will comb forth as this Olympic approaches. Either the committee assumes south Korea will be rid Chun and his elk by 85 or they figure an outrageous solution like this is the quickest way to a permanent Olympic set up in Greece.

Perhaps the only other event of major significance in 1981 has been the rash of legislative reforms and Chun's desperate appeal for grass-roots sympathy. The Populist antics of Chun have made good copy in countries with a need for putting a good light on their investments. While the names of all the repressive organs in the "Fifth Republic" have been changed from those of the fourth, such cosmetics have not solved the economic crisis nor have they lightened the terror directed at students, labor, small business or farmers. Unemployment has soared in a country without a social safety net, thousands of businesses have gone bankrupt and every level of human rights remains grossly abused. Until these issues are addressed in a far more positive way then selling out what's left of the economy to foreign investments, Chun's desire for a seven year reign will be in serious jeopardy. It does little good to try to fool the outside world when you can't feed the people inside the country and without improving their lot Chun will be unable to fool them.

For the United States the question is quite simple, stability can be maintained by incremental social improvements or revolving Poor Soulership. The latter can keep a population off balance for decades if done in proper installments.

CURFEW LIFTING

(Continued from page 1)

the normal crew-cut style, beginning in March.

These cosmetic measures are apparently to improve the badly tarnished image of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, to lessen growing domestic and international criticism of his junta as dictatorial and to make the 1988 Olympics more attractive to foreigners.

As for the curfew lifting, it makes no sense as all other fascistic laws which underfood the fundamental human rights of the people, remain intact: The National Security Law; the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations; the Five Labor Laws; the Criminal Code; the Police Duties Execution Law; etc.

These laws enable the Chon junta to continue effective legal suppression even without the curfew.

According to the foreign press reports, a large number of new detention houses are being constructed in various parts of south Korea. In these detention centers, it is said that at least 3,000 people are in jail under the Social Protection Law without any trial or charges being brought.

In addition, the following facts substantiate the view that it has only been used as "a plausible pretext for reinforcing the repressive networks" in south Korea. (The **Jan. 7 issue of Pyongyang's party organ Rodong Sinmun)**

– On Jan. 5 the south Korean police chief announced in connection with the curfew lifting a plan to increase the police force by 7,000 men (4,000 this year and 3,000 next year who would be recruited and posted after two months' training.) He also said that policemen and equipment should be deployed concentrically at 90 police stations in Seoul, Pusan and four other major cities.

– On Jan. 6 the Chon junta said that it plans to increase the number of night patrol cars by 150 and that of police motor cycles by 837.

–It was announced recently that the junta intends to increase the member of the crime prevention teams by 2,700 men to bring the total to 7,000. The crime prevention teams are a detatched force of the police.

– On Jan. 12 the home ministry announced that it has decided to knock into shape another tool called regional autonomous crime prevention corps for the ostensible purpose of "making up for the vulnerable points in maintaining public peace." The junta plans to frame up this tool with the Homeland Defence Corps in the rural villages and let it joint the police in maintaining public peace and order in local areas.

As for the easing of student dress code, it will make no sense under the condition that at almost all south Korean major universities students have staged their anti-"government" demonstrations, calling for not the easing of student dress code but the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and the objection to the specific policy conduct of his junta.

Last year, the students of 20 universities and colleges including Seoul National University, Sungkyungwan University and Ehwa Woman's University, staged anti-Chon demonstrations at their campuses, raising questions about the legitimacy of Gen. Chon's power.

RODONG SINMUN

(Continued from page 1)

ies into it.

The Japanese reactionaries, on their part, try to make an overseas military expansion and realise their reinvasion of Korea by zealously following the U.S. Korean policy and Asian strategy.

The strengthening of the military compact between the U.S. and Japan poses a grave threat to peace and security in Korea and North-east Asia and lays a big bundle in the way of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries should ponder over the grave consequences to be entailed by their "study for conspiracy in the Far East" and act with direction.

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